

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. XIX.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

Steamboat Departures.

Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Louisville.
Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

On and after May 14th, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

For Louisville..... 7:43 A. M. 3:43 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville..... 11:00 A. M. 6:35 P. M.
Leave Louisville..... 2:30 P. M. 6:00 A. M.
Arrive at Frankfort..... 7:00 P. M. 9:30 A. M.

Stage Departures.

LEAVES
Harrodsburg and Danville, (Daily)..... 8:00 A. M.
Shelbyville, (Daily)..... 8:00 A. M.
Georgetown and Paris, (Tri-Weekly)..... 10:00 A. M.
at Capital Hotel

Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail closes at..... 6:30 A. M.
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at..... 6:25 A. M.
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at..... 6:45 P. M.
Second mail closes at..... 6:45 P. M.
Midway, Versailles, and Georgetown mail closes at..... 8:25 A. M.
Bridgeport and Covington mail closes at..... 8:30 A. M.
White Sulphur mail closes at..... 8:30 A. M.
U. S. Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

BOIL IT DOWN.

Whatever you have to say my friend,
Whether witty, or grave, or gay,
Condense as much as ever you can,
And say in the readiest way;
And whether you write of rural affairs,
Or particular things in town,
Just take a word of friendly advice—
Boil it down.

For if you go spluttering over a page,
When a couple of lines would do;
Your butter is spread so much you see,
That the bread looks plainly through;
So when you have a story to tell,
And would like a little renown,
To make quite sure of your wish my friend,
Boil it down.

When writing an article for the press,
Whether prose or verses, just try
To utter your thoughts in the fewest words,
And let them be crisp and dry;
And when it is finished as you suppose
It is done exactly brown.
Just look it over again, and then
Boil it down.

For editors do not like to print
An article laizy long,
And the general reader does not care
For a couple of yards of song.
So gather your wits in the smallest space
If you'd win the author's crown,
And every time you write, my friend,
Boil it down.

Is OUR MOON INHABITED?—But here the question is naturally suggested whether our own moon, which is but a quarter of a million of miles from us, ought not first to be examined for signs of life, or, at least, of being fitted for the support of life. When the telescope was first invented, it is certain that astronomers were more hopeful of recognizing such signs in the moon than in any other celestial body. As telescopes of greater and greater power were constructed, our satellite was searched with a more and more eager scrutiny. And many a long year elapsed before astronomers would accept the conclusion that the moon's surface is wholly unfit for the support of any of those forms of life with which we are familiar upon earth. That the belief in lunar men prevailed in the popular mind long after astronomers had abandoned it, is shown by the eager credulity with which the story of Sir John Herschel's supposed observations of the customs and manners of the Lunarians was accepted even among well-educated men. Who can forget the gravity with which that most amazing hoax was repeated in all quarters? It was, indeed, ingeniously contrived. The anxiety of Sir John Herschel to secure the assistance of King William, and the care with which "our sailor-king" inquired whether the interest of nautical astronomy would be advanced by the proposed inquiries; the plausible explanation of the mode of observation depending, we were gravely assured, upon the transfusion of light; the trembling anxiety of Herschel and his fellow-workers as the moment arrived when their search was to commence; the flowers, resembling poppies, which first rewarded their scrutiny; and the final introduction upon the scene of those winged beings—not, strictly speaking, men, nor properly to be called angels—to whom Herschel assigned the generic appellation, *Vesperilio Homo*, or Batmen. All these things, and many others equally amusing, were described with marvelous gravity, and with an attention to details reminding one of the description in *Gulliver's Travels*. One can hardly wonder, then, that the narrative was received in many quarters with unquestioning faith, nor, perhaps, even at the simplicity with which (as Sir John Herschel himself relates) well-meaning persons planned measures for sending missionaries "amongo the poor benighted Lunarians."

Yet astronomers have long known full certainly that no forms of life, such as we are familiar with, can exist upon the moon. They know that if our satellite has an atmosphere at all, that atmosphere must be so limited in extent that no creatures we are acquainted with could live in it. They know that she has no oceans, seas, rivers or lakes, neither clouds nor rains, and that if she had, there would be no winds to waft moisture from place to place, or to cause the clouds to drop fatness upon the lunar fields. They know, also, that the moon's surface is subjected alternately to a cold far more intense than that which binds our arctic regions in everlasting frost, and to a heat compared with the fierce moon of a tropical day as is the freshness of a spring morning. They search only over the lunar disc for the signs of volcanic action, feeling well assured that no traces of the existence of living creatures will ever be found in that desolate orb.

The Cornhill Magazine

An ANECDOTE OF TOM HOOD.—The genius of Tom Hood has been so generally acknowledged, his humor and his pathos so highly appreciated, and so many anecdotes recorded of him, that I shall only cite one of his sallies, which I believe has never been chronicled. At a large dinner-party at Jerdon's, one of the guests indulged in some wonderful accounts of his shooting. The number of birds he had killed, and the distances at which he had brought them down, were extraordinary. Hood quietly remarked:

"What he hit is history;
What he missed is mystery."

J. S. Planché, in London Society.

A few Prim left to his family a very valuable library of 30,000 volumes, of so historic and documentary interest that the Cortes intend to purchase it for the Spanish Government.

A Negress 131 Years Old.

The editor of the Planter's Banner, New Iberia, La., recently visited an aged negress, named Mary Ann, who was brought from Africa when she was fifteen years old, and she lived in St. Mary's parish ever since. She formerly belonged to the Pellerin family, afterward to Joseph Sorrell, brother of Martin Sorrell. This woman Mary Ann is very black, and has a strongly marked African countenance. She has been blind and confined to her bed for sixteen years. Her youngest child, Aqua, is 79 years old, and is quite active. She waits on her aged mother with great tenderness. The old mother can not bear the fire, even in the coldest weather, but has to be heated by putting hot bricks to her feet and hands, and by an abundance of blankets. She can not walk or even stand, but is able to sit up in a chair. She has a good appetite, but does not sleep well. From facts and information which seems reliable, Mary Ann must have been born previous to the year 1740, and was brought to the parish of St. Mary long before the old revolutionary war, about the year 1755, or before that date. Her husband, Bernard, died sixteen years ago. He was older than Mary Ann. He was forty years old and was brought from Africa in a slave vessel.

LAKE YELLOWSTONE.—Lake Yellowstone is a lonely but lovely inland sea, everywhere surrounded by "forest primeval," and nestled in the bosom of the Rocky Mountains. Some trappers have insisted that its waters ran both to the Atlantic and Pacific, but such is not the case. The summit of the main chain, however, approaches within half a mile of it south shore, and in places the divide is very little above the lake. Its shape resembles the broad hand of an honest German who has had his fore-finger and the two adjoining shot off at the second joint, while fighting for glory and Emperor William. The palm of the hand represents the main body, or north part of the lake. The fingers and thumb, spread to their utmost extent—the thumb and little finger being much the longest—represent inlets indenting the south shore and stretching inland, as it washes away the Rocky Mountains. Between these inlets project high, rocky promontories, covered with dense timber. The largest stream flows into the lake at its upper end, or the extreme south east corner. This stream is really the Yellowstone River, which, for a distance of thirty miles, has an average width of over fifteen miles. This enlargement constitutes the lake, which, after being augmented by several smaller streams, narrows down to the width of an eighth of a mile, and flows northward toward the great fall.

The Overland Monthly.

There is a beautiful legend illustrating the blessedness of performing our duty at whatever cost to our own inclinations. A beautiful vision of our Saviour had appeared to a monk, and in silent bliss he was gazing on it. The hour arrived at which he was to feed the poor of the convent. He lingered not in his cell to enjoy the vision, but left to perform his humble duty. When he returned he found the blessed vision still waiting for him, uttering these words: "Hadst thou staid, I must have fled."

The New York Herald cruelly says: "As a rule, Boston philosophers, if they devote any thought at all to a Supreme Being, are more occupied with the idea of His relation to them than with that of their relation to Him."

Bad habits are the thistles of the heart, and every indulgence in them is a seed from which will spring a new crop of weeds.

Two STORY BRICK RESIDENCE of 12 A. M., on Market and Williams Streets, and adjoining the rear—a studio 40 by 20, and two stories high, with a two-story stable attached. Enquire of R. A. BRAWNER, Frankfort.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE MANSION HOUSE BUILDING, I will sell now, or I will divide to suit purchasers, as follows:

No. 1. The store-room leased to A. Bachman, also the private hall; three stories high; also to Dr. Hall as drug store; three stories high.

No. 3. The store-room leased to Jas. O'Donnell as shoe store; three stories high.

No. 5. The store-room leased to B. Jacoby—occupied by Mr. Firestone; three stories high.

No. 7. The store-room leased to B. Jacoby, corner clothing store; three stories high.

No. 9. The store-room leased to Western Telegraph Company; three stories high.

No. 10. Cottages on the street leading from Prison entrance to the Kentucky River. For further information and price apply to J. TAYLOR.

DANIEL BOONE DISTILLERY, Frankfort, Ky.

LEWIS CASTLEMAN, Proprietor

KEEPING CONSTANTLY ON HAND COP-

PER WHISKY of his own manufacture,

from two years old, which he offers for sale to the trade on reasonable terms for cash.

ang15-ff

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JUNE 27, 1871.

NO. 118.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN has closed, and will reopen the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

None but Parents or Guardians having Children in the Institution will be allowed to visit it during vacation.

E. H. BLACK, Superintendent.

SODA WATER

FROM

Cream & Fruit Syrups,

AT

AVERRILL'S DRUG STORE.

The Presence and Patronage of the Ladies is particularly solicited.

may20-ff

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

MRS. JANE BUTLER,

OF THIS CITY, HAS SECURED THE AGENCY

FOR HINZEN & ROZEN's celebrated marks of Pianos, which took the prize at the Louisville Fair, which is prepared to sell these Pianos, together with Furniture, all delivered, for what piano from any other source would have to pay for the Piano only. This instrument is highly recommended by all Professors of Music.

Now, therefore, I, PRESTON H. LESLIE, Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said A. Brown, and his delivery to the Jailer of Trigg county.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

P. H. LESLIE, Governor.

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

W. T. SAMUEL, Assistant Secretary.

mai25-3m

NEW BACON.

L. TOBIN

HAS FOR SALE AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE OF NEW BACON

OF HIS OWN CURING.

which he will sell at Louisville prices. He asks friends and customers to call and examine it.

mai21-ff

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE of 12 A. M., on Market and Williams Streets, and adjoining the rear—a studio 40 by 20, and two stories high, with a two-story stable attached. Enquire of R. A. BRAWNER, Frankfort.

mai23-ff

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL THAT LARGE AND DESIRABLE DWELLING now owned by my father, Mr. Hubbard, which is known as the residence formerly owned by Mrs. Catherine Johnson. It is one of the most desirable residences in Frankfort.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort, Ky.

J. TAYLOR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

\$50,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE.

Mr. residence on Broadway, now occupied by Mr. Saefel. Possession given on the first day of September, 1871.

THE MANSION HOUSE BUILDING, I will sell now, or I will divide to suit purchasers, as follows:

No. 1. The store-room leased to A. Bachman, also the private hall; three stories high;

No. 3. The store-room leased to Dr. Hall as drug store; three stories high;

No. 5. The store-room leased to B. Jacoby—occupied by Mr. Firestone; three stories high;

No. 7. The store-room leased to B. Jacoby, corner clothing store; three stories high;

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from two years old, which he offers for sale to the trade on reasonable terms for cash.

ang15-ff

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED!

20 BAGS CLOVER SEED.

10 BAGS TIMOTHY SEED.

Just received per Dove No. 2, and for sale low mar25-ff

G. B. MACKLIN.

GENERAL LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Passed at the adjourned session of the Legislature of 1869-70,

are now published, and can be had at the office of the Kentucky Yeoman. Sent by mail, postage paid, upon the receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

Rye Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A FEW THOUSAND Bushels Good Rye, for wh ch the highest price will be paid by

G. B. MACKLIN.

WILLIAM H. BARBEE, Frankfort, Ky.

WILLIAM H. BARBEE, Frankfort, Ky.

WILLIAM H. BARBEE, Frankfort, Ky

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR.

TERMS.

The Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, invariably in advance. Money may be sent by mail at our risk.

The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday, two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance.

For Liberalitarians to Clubs.

ADVERTISING.

Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly:
One square, first insertion..... \$1.00
One square, second insertion..... 25
Rates of advertising in Weekly:
One square, 10 lines no parcel or less, 1 insertion..... \$1.50
For each subsequent insertion..... .50

Double column advertisements, or advertisements to occupy a fixed place, 50 cent additional.
Local notices 20 cents a line each insertion.
Plural contracts can be made for large advertisements to be inserted more than once.

J STODDARD JOHNSTON. Editor.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

PRESTON H. LESLIE,
Of Barren.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Of Kenton.

FOR AUDITOR,

D. HOWARD SMITH,
Of Owen.

FOR TREASURER,

JAMES W. TATE,
Of Franklin.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

JOHN RODMAN,
Of Franklin.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
H. A. M. HENDERSON,
Of Fayette.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY,
HARRY L. TODD.

TUESDAY JUNE 27, 1871.

RADICAL VS. DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE

The Radical press and public speakers attempt to make capital, and divert public attention from the shortcomings of their party, by clamoring over the extravagance of the Democratic party in Kentucky in the expenditure of \$16,000 for the repairing and furnishing of the Governor's mansion in 1867. The necessity of resorting to such a pitiful argument shows how reduced they are in their ability to find material for criticism in the administration of the party in this State. The State of Kentucky engages to furnish its Governor with a dwelling-house and all its appurtenances, in good order and ready for house-keeping, which includes furniture, bed and table linen, china, glass, and everything necessary for domestic comfort. The building owned by the State here, and known as the Executive Mansion, was built in 1808, and as may be imagined, is not a very elegant house now, however grand it may have been regaled when it was new. From time to time it has been patched up, and is only made presentable by periodical overhauls, and by being thoroughly repaired and refurbished—each of which occasions afford political capital in a small way for the party out of power. In 1855, when Governor Morehead came into office, the mansion was overhauled and refurnished. Those familiar with the following gubernatorial canvass of 1859 will remember how the expense figure in the stump discussions, the present Radical effort being a weak imitation of the Democratic wit of that day leveled against the "one hundred and eighty-five dollar rosewood what-not," and other puzzling items in the bills.

The next general refitting of the mansion occurred in 1867. During the intervening twelve years the house had gone much to rack from ordinary wear and tear, and needed a thorough renovating to make it comfortable. It needed a new roof, to be newly painted, inside and out, newly papered, and supplied with furniture and housekeeping articles of every kind. Out-buildings had to be repaired, and the lot fenced. Yet the whole was done at a cost of about \$16,000; and there is not a practical man who, viewing the premises, will not say it was well and cheaply done. As to furniture, the house is not more expensively furnished than would have been done by any private gentleman, with an income equal to the Governor's salary. Some claptrap is attempted over one or two items, such as a fifty dollar punch-bowl and a thirty-five dollar eucr-table. The latter is simply a small marble-top center table, such as adorns the parlor of almost every citizen; and because named as it is in the cabinet-maker's bill, it does not follow that it was designed or is used only for card playing. The punch-bowl is of china, of a size necessary for the entertainment of public guests at the Governor's receptions, and used only on such occasions. But we had not intended to enter into any detailed or formal defense of such foolish charges, and merely give the explanations we have in order to show how flimsy this charge of extravagance is.

Now, as a contrast to this, look at the following appropriations by Congress, which we find officially given in the last number of the Commonwealth, which states that it is "the selected official organ of the Government for the publication of the laws."

In the act approved March 3, 1871:

- For lighting the Capitol, executive mansion, and public grounds, \$40,000.
- For purchase of flower-pots, mats, glasses, and twine, \$1,000.
- For annual repairs of the executive mansion, \$5,000.
- For refurbishing executive mansion, \$5,000.
- For care and improvement of grounds of executive mansion, \$5,000.
- For fuel for executive mansion, \$3,000.
- For repair of green house of executive mansion, and purchase of plants, \$3,000.

And yet, in the same paper, in the def ency bill, approved March 3d, 1871, we find also the following items:

- For annual repairs of the President's house, \$3,904 84.
- For refurbishing the President's house \$11,464 89.

Now, when it is remembered that when President Grant came into office, the White House was repaired and refurnished at an expense of nearly \$100,000, and that the items in the last bill are in addition to the sums appropriated in the regular appropriation bill; it is very easy to see what the true Radical idea of economy is whenever its party gets hold of the purse strings. The items we give are but a drop in the bucket of the expenses of the executive mansion; and yet, because it took \$16,000 to refit the old mansion here after a long season of neglect, the Democratic party is advertised as having robbed the Treasury, and plunged the State into bankruptcy.

The Frankfort Commonwealth has a singularly ill-natured fling at Gov. Graz Brown, because that distinguished gentleman chooses to be Conservative, and shows signs of rebellion against the usurpations and extreme measures of the Radical party. Does the Commonwealth suppose that the good men and real patriots of the Republican party are to go on forever tolerating and acquiescing in the violations of the Constitution, and other enormities committed by a Radical Congress and President, and never speak out? Must Governor Brown stand by and see constitutional liberty assassinated with a Ku-Klux bill, by his political associates, and make no sign of protest, no effort to save the Republic? Must he stand by and see the last vestige of the reserved rights of the States swept away by a shameless rule-or-ruin faction of his party—he, a Benton Democrat—without raising a finger to resist the monstrous enormity? The Commonwealth will find, when the people are thoroughly enlightened as to the acts and true designs of the ultra Radical leaders, that there are hundreds of thousands of its former political associates throughout the North and West who will abandon their temporary affiliation with that party, and do as Gov. Brown is supposed to be doing.

BUTLER—"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—B. F. Butler's relatives and namesakes show a laudable ambition to keep up the peculiar glory of the name, as illustrated by himself in his wrestle with the gold and silver plate and spoons of the citizens of New Orleans, Gov. Butler, of Nebraska, has just been convicted of stealing the people's money out there, and deposed—having previously absconded with his easily earned moneys. And now, here comes George Butler, Ben's nephew, who is nobly carrying the peculiar fame of the family into foreign and far distant lands. As U. S. Consul General of Egypt, he has peculiar facilities, and he is energetically using them. He don't exactly steal, but he comes as near it as he possibly can, by selling his consular patronage to rogues who disgrace the United States flag, and turning out honest men and well tried public servants who have ever performed their duties honestly and creditably. In fact, George has established in the various cities of Egypt within the jurisdiction of his General Consulate, a regular tariff of bribery and corruption, and already the name of the United States is a scoff and by-word among the subjects of the Sultan and the Khedive in the land of the Pharaohs. On the whole, there does seem to be something in a name after all; and, as we have some very good friends of high standing of that name, we say to them: Look at the fate of the Radical Butlers, and keep out of public office.

HON. D. W. VORHEES.

We regret to announce that this eloquent and distinguished son of Indiana will probably be unable to respond to the many cordial invitations which have been extended to him to visit Kentucky, and address the people during the pending canvass. It was his wish and purpose to do so; but several weeks since he was suddenly called to Northwest Missouri by the severe illness of a sister, whose precarious condition of health still detained him. We are gratified to learn by a letter to a friend which has been shown us, that she is better; but her physicians having recommended a visit to the seashore, the duty will devolve upon Mr. Vorhees to accompany her as soon as she is able to travel.

In the letter referred to he desires that this explanation shall be made of his reason for not accepting the invitations with which he has been honored. Should he be able to return West in time, he says he will notify the friends who invited him and come at once.

It will give our readers some idea of the all-pervading corruption of the Radical officials at Washington to be informed that Col. Clifford Thompson, Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau, offered to sell to the officers of the New York Central Railroad Company the decision in the great script tax case two days in advance of its promulgation, for five thousand dollars. They refused to give more than three thousand dollars, which he declined; whereupon they laid his letters before Grant, which Thompson hearing of, resigned, but left the office with the highest endorsement of his Chief, Pleasanton, and since his resignation, has had unusual privileges at the Revenue Bureau!

General Harlan, Radical candidate for Governor, says many of the provisions of the Ku-Klux bill are unconstitutional; while Mr. Wm. Brown, Radical candidate for Attorney General, says the whole bill is entirely constitutional, and he supports that and all the other enormities of the Radical Congress and the Grant administration. Considering that Mr. Brown is a native Kentuckian, he is the most ultra and inexcusable Radical of the whole lot.

Gen. Ben. P. Runkle, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau for the past five years, has been relieved from duty. His friends are kind enough to make the publication, that it was at his own request. To those who know how vigorously, in company with Chas. Eginton and others, he led the anti-Grant faction in the late Radical State Convention, and how nearly he came gaining for it the ascendancy in the Central Committee, it will not be difficult to see in his removal the hand of retaliation. He would not do the bidding of Gen. Bristol, who came out here as Grant's manager, and so his head rolls off. And what

comes of the 42,000 men?

We judge there is a movement to put Gen. Hancock in training for the Presidency, as we have received a pamphlet containing his civil record during his administration in Louisiana and Texas. The following extract, from an order made in November, 1867, adorns the cover: "The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property must be preserved." How is he on the Ku-Klux and Force bill's, which knock all these rights in the head? and how on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, under which they were passed? In short, how is he on the "New Departure," which pretermits any expression of condemnation for those amendments or their means of adoption, whereby every right enumerated by him, both of black and white, is placed at the mercy of a Radical majority in Congress, or the imperious will of an imperial President? Times have changed since Gen. Hancock wrote that order—the rights named therein, once so dear to Americans, are regarded by the policy-mongers as dead issues."

The Commonwealth says, formerly Democrats were afraid the negroes would want to marry their daughters, but now, instead of objecting, they are anxious for such alliances. It is mistaken. We havn't quite got that far along yet, though there is no telling what is in store for us since the editor of the Commonwealth has succeeded, in making a Democratic alliance. He doubtless draws his conclusions from this fact, but is premature.

"Mr. Leslie, the wood-chopper," is the language used about the Democratic gubernatorial candidate by the aristocratic Brown, Radical candidate for Attorney General, as if the fact that Governor Leslie has made himself the great man he to-day is, a reproach to him; whilst he, Brown, owned negroes, and was bred an "aristocrat." Mr. Leslie is a pretty considerable worker in wood, and is now engaged in making coffins in which to bury the Radical party in August next.

Hopkinsville New Era.

And, that he will do his work up Brown, we haven't a shadow of doubt. The aristocratic Mr. Brown will find before he is two months older, that the people of Kentucky have as high an appreciation of honest merit and giant force in a wood-chopper as the people of Tennessee first, and of the Union afterwards, had of the same qualities when exhibited by an East Tennessee mechanic.

ROSTER OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The following roster, with other corroborative facts that we have from time to time published, conclusively showing that our present Republican (?) President (?) is as much given to nepotism as any king or emperor that ever sat upon a throne. If he is as unscrupulous, and as careless of the decencies and proprieties of his position, as this shows him to be, in his first term, what might he not be expected to do, were the people of the United States servile and stupid enough to elect him to fill a second term?

I. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

II. Orville L. Grant, President's brother, partner with the Collector of the Port at Chicago; expects something very good after the next election.

III. Frederick T. Dent, President's father-in-law, claimant of lands at Carondelet, Missouri, bequeathed by Wilson, late Commissioner of the Land Office; has not yet got the lands, but hopes to get them after the next election.

IV. Rev. M. J. Kramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmark.

V. Abel Rathbone Corbin, President's brother-in-law, negotiator of gold and real estate speculations with James Fish, Jr., and Jay Gould; has not made much yet, but hopes to after the next election.

VI. Breve Brigadier General F. T. Dent, President's brother-in-law, chief usher at the Executive Mansion.

VII. Judge Louis Dent, President's brother-in-law, counsel for claimants before the President.

VIII. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs, San Francisco.

IX. John Dent, President's brother-in-law, only Indian trader for New Mexico, under Indian Bureau; place worth \$100,000 a year.

X. Alex. Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

XI. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Collector of the Port of New Orleans; place worth \$30,000 a year.

XII. James Longstreet, President's brother-in-law's cousin, Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans.

XIII. Silas Hudson, President's own cousin, Minister to Guatemala.

XIV. Nat. A. Patton, President's brother-in-law's third cousin, Collector of the Port of Galveston, Texas.

XV. Orlando H. Ross, President's own cousin, clerk in the Third Auditor's Office, Washington; hopes for something much better after the next election.

XVI. John Simpson, President's own cousin, second lieutenant, Fourth Artillery; promotion hoped for after March 4, 1873.

XVII. George B. Johnson, President's mother's second cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District, Ohio; better things longed for.

XVIII. B. L. Winnans, President's cousin's husband, Postmaster of Newport, Ky.; ready for a higher place.

XIX. Miss E. A. Magruder, President's brother-in-law's second cousin, clerk in Gen. Spinner's office, Treasury Department.

XX. Oliver W. Root, President's mother's grand-nephew, Assistant District Attorney, Covington, Kentucky; would not refuse to be District Attorney after the next election.

XXI. A. W. Casey, President's brother-in-law's own brother, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans.

XXII. Miss E. A. Magruder, President's brother-in-law's second cousin, clerk in Gen. Spinner's office, Treasury Department.

XXIII. A. W. Casey, President's brother-in-law's own brother, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans.

XXIV. Gen. Ben. P. Runkle, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau for the past five years, has been relieved from duty. His friends are kind enough to make the publication, that it was at his own request.

To those who know how vigorously, in company with Chas. Eginton and others, he led the anti-Grant faction in the late Radical State Convention, and how nearly he came gaining for it the ascendancy in the Central Committee, it will not be difficult to see in his removal the hand of retaliation.

He would not do the bidding of Gen. Bristol, who came out here as Grant's manager, and so his head rolls off. And what

comes of the 42,000 men?

Recently in one of the North Carolina courts the grand jury, as is now usually the case, was composed partly of negroes. After being "charged" in the usual way by his Honor, the jury retired to their room, when one of the white jurors ventured to ask a colored associate if he understood the charge of the judge. "Golly," exclaimed the astonished amendment, "we don't charge us nuffin' for dat does he?" Why, I thought we was gwine to git pay."

The First Nebraska Regiment is said to have furnished three United States Senators. Its Colonel was Senator Thayer; its chaplain, Senator Tipton, both of Nebraska; and its sutler, Senator Spencer, of Alabama;

AN INTERVIEWER REVIEWED—BY ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
(From the Atlanta Sun, Edited by A. H. Stephens.)
THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT.

We give place in our columns to-day to a writer written at Crawfordville, on the 4th inst., to the New York Tribune.

We do this partly as a matter of news, that our readers may see what is going on, but more especially to make some comments on it; to show how what is called public sentiment in this country is frequently manufactured and imposed upon the credulous masses.

It is true that Mr. Smalley, who announces himself as a correspondent of the Tribune, did call on Mr. Stephens on the 3d inst. He was received civilly by him, as all persons are whose demeanor is civil, whether high or low, rich or poor, white or black.

When, however, the object of his visit was stated, Mr. Stephens promptly told him that while he wished to treat him and all persons civilly, yet he could hold no conversation with him for any such purpose as that which he proposed; that he did not choose for his views to be given to the public in any such way; that when he had anything to say to the public he preferred it to be said in his own language; that no man could talk with another for an hour or two, and from memory alone give an accurate report of the words used, even if the object was to give the substance of what was said; but in most instances of this sort, the object was to distort the meaning by giving the exact words in some parts of the report, while omitting others in their proper connection, by which very erroneous impressions were produced; that he had a perfect loathing and detestation of having his views thus presented to the public on any subject; and that he had no concealment of his sentiments on public questions to make from any person who might desire them for his own information, and where everything said would stand together in its proper connection, producing its proper impression.

It was not until after an assurance was given by Mr. Smalley that he would not make any report for the press, of anything said by him, that he gave full permission to him to refer to any written exposition of his views which had been published by him with his authority, using the words of such authorized exposition of his opinions, and not those of his own substitution.

For this purpose, Mr. Stephens furnished him with a copy of the *Angusta (Ga.) Chronicle* and *Sentinel*, in which his position, on most of the matters alluded to in the conversation, was very correctly stated, and by his authority. "If you wish to give my views to the readers of the Tribune," said he, "take that, and give them in the words and connection thereto set forth."

This article, from the *Chronicle* and *Sentinel*, appears on our first page to-day. We ask our readers to peruse it carefully and compare it with Mr. Smalley's report. This will show how much he regarded Mr. Stephens' wishes, and the unwarranted liberty taken in the letter he wrote.

In reference to the "new departure" by the late Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania, from the old creed of the party, Mr. Stephens did not say that he did not wish his views to be made public; but he did not wish them

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

TUESDAY JUNE 27, 1871.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Hon. J. Q. Chenoweth, Senator from this District, will address his constituents at the following times and places:

Salvisa, Friday, June 30th.
Lawrenceburg, Saturday, July 1st.
Frankfort, Monday, July 3d.
Speaking at 1½ o'clock P. M.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden, who has for several weeks past been on a visit to Frankfort, left yesterday morning for St. Paul, Minnesota, to sit on a court martial at Fort Snelling. His many friends here, who have enjoyed his visit, regret that he could not have remained longer. Gen. Crittenden's command is stationed at Fort Rice, on the remote northwestern frontier, to which he will return when his present duty is discharged.

Lieut. Chapman Todd, United States Navy, after a leave of absence of six months, spent with his family here, left also on yesterday to join the West Indian squadron to which he is attached. He bears with him the good wishes of a large circle of friends.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The June term of the Franklin circuit court met at the court-house yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. Judge Pryor and Commonwealth's Attorney Lillard were both present. The following persons compose the grand jury: Thomas Farmer, foreman, Jacob Williams, S. O. Crockett, Ben. Exum, J. W. Branch, A. C. Keenon, J. J. Quinn, F. Chinn, A. Greenwood, J. A. Zook' Wm. Pattie, George Hufnau, W. O. Crockett, D. P. Arnold, J. T. Graham, and W. T. B. Pease.

The court, after selecting grand and petit jurors, adjourned until two o'clock, when the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Newton, for the murder of Allen Baker, in August last, was called. Attorneys for the prosecution, J. D. Lillard, Commonwealth's Attorney, and P. U. Major; for the defense, T. N. and D. W. Lindsey. The entire afternoon was consumed in hearing the evidence, which will be continued this morning.

COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.—Mr. J. W. Hunt Reynolds has purchased the old warehouse lot at the foot of St. Clair street, adjoining the bridge, and intends to erect a large and improved flouring mill. Frankfort has long needed a flouring mill, such as Mr. Reynolds proposes to build, and he will not only make a good investment, but will be regarded as a benefactor by the entire community. We shall take occasion to allude to this enterprise more in detail hereafter.

We have received from the editor of the Commonwealth a private note making some explanations in reference to his allusion to Mr. Beck which formed the subject of a comment in our last; but as he will doubtless reply to our remarks in print, we reserve further remarks until the next issue of his paper.

Since our last issue, this region has been visited by a series of heavy showers, which have swelled the streams considerably, and accelerated the growth of the corn and other crops to an almost unprecedented degree. Some of our farmers think they can set the corn grow in the daytime, and others are confident they can hear it grow at night.

COURTS.—The meeting of the circuit court yesterday brought to the city farmers from all parts of the county. We took some trouble to inquire about the crops. All with whom we talked agreed that the prospects for a good corn crop was never better. The small grain, while very good in some sections, failed in others; but taken in the whole, the grain crop will yield a fair average.

The census of 1870 shows a negro population in Kentucky of 222,210, against 236,167 in 1860—a falling off of about 14,000. This decrease has, of course, taken place since they were set free, and shows that they are decreasing faster annually than they used to increase when they had kind masters and mistresses to take care of them when sick.

COURT OF APPEALS.—To-morrow is the first day of the present term on which the Court of Appeals will hear argument. On Friday, 30th inst., an adjournment will take place until September 5th. Under the law passed by the last Legislature, this is the only recess provided for the court, it being required to remain in session during the remaining ten months, except a short interval at Christmas.

HOGS AT LARGE.—A CRYING NUISANCE.—A very general complaint comes to us from all over Frankfort, in reference to the depredations of considerable droves of stray hogs that are allowed to run at large over the town. Considering the serious damage done by these incorrigible swine, and their liability to slip into front yards and garden gates at all hours of the day and night, we think it nothing but right that the city authorities should at once take steps to put an end to the crying nuisance. It can be easily done, and no one damaged; but, on the contrary, a large majority will be benefited thereby. We understand that several gardens, and a number of potato patches—especially in South Frankfort—have been sadly devastated by these prowling swine.

COL. W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE'S ADDRESS.—The "Kentucky Military Institute," in a revised and corrected form, will appear in the next issue of the Yeoman.

RIVER MATTERS.—The river is falling, with not enough water to pass through Lock No. 5. The Blue Wing from Louisville arrived early Sunday afternoon, but did not proceed up the river. She will leave for that city this morning, at 8 o'clock.

The weather for the past three days has been sultry and showery. It has rained periodically during the three days, but the atmosphere has constantly been oppressive in heat.

Franklin, Ky., boasts of a pet crow 68 years old.

(For the Yeoman.)
BANISHED.

BY NELLY MARSHALL M'AFEE.

Go, forget me! It is best.
Tear my image from its shrine;
For I am unworthy am.
Of a heart as fond as thine.
Crush the memories that rise,
Waiting for a buried past!
Let me be as dead to thee;
Scorn upon my grave-stone cast.

Go, forget me! Other hearts—
Fonder, better far than mine—
Throb for thee! And other eyes,
Star-like, yearn to smile in thine!
Other lips with kisses glow,
Warm as golden sun in June;
Voices, too, are like sweet harps,
Which their love has set in tune!

Go, forget me! Still I plead,
Breathe not here a single sigh;
Waste not love as true as thine;
On Life's highway pass me by;
For I am unworthy am,
Though I seem so cold and proud;
Know the reason: I have loved,
And my heart sleeps in its strand!

ALEXANDER'S SALE.—Mr. A. J. Alexander's sale of thoroughbred and trotting stock takes place at Woodburn Farm to-morrow. There will be fifty-six head offered to the highest bidder, classified as follows: Twenty-four thoroughbred colts, and twenty-two thoroughbred fillies; six trotting-bred colts, and four trotting-bred fillies. This is all high-bred young stock, from such sires as Lexington, Imported Australian, Planet, Asteroid, Tattler, Woodford Mambrino, Bayard, and Belmont, and they will doubtless attract a large crowd from this and other states in the Union. By taking the morning train to Spring Station, visitors can reach the sale ground easily, and return on the afternoon train.

It will be seen that Hon. J. Q. Chenoweth, our gallant and popular Senator, will speak here on Monday next, county court day, to give an account of his stewardship, as also in regard to the pending canvass. The bare announcement will be enough to secure him a full audience. He will also speak at Salvisa and Lawrenceburg on Friday and Saturday, respectively.

We are indebted to our young Frankfort friends at the University of Virginia for complimentary invitations to the exercises of the Jefferson and Washington Literary Societies to be held on the 26th, as also to the regular commencement to take place on the 28th. We regret our inability to be present, but wish them an agreeable time and a safe return home, where a warm welcome awaits them.

A GOOD CONNECTION.—We are gratified to learn that work on the turnpike connecting South Frankfort with the Flat Creek turnpike will be commenced in July. This improvement—connecting the two bridges—will be of great benefit to South Frankfort, and will afford a beautiful drive on the west bank of the river.

Later dispatches from Bombay state say that the nutmeg and mace crops of the Banada Islands, in the Malay Archipelago, which have been destroyed by the hurricane, instead of the cotton crop of the district of Banada, India. The loss is estimated at \$500,000 sterling, and planters will not recover from the blow for years to come.

The Evansville Tobacco Fair comes off Wednesday, July 19th, when \$2,500 in gold will be given away in premiums. The first class is open to Kentucky and Tennessee, and for five best hogsheads factory dried 13½, a premium of \$500 in gold will be given, and for the five second \$100 in gold. There are eight classes, the premiums running down to \$50. All the premiums are paid in gold.

The Democracy of Hancock county held their convention last week, and nominated James Snyder, Esq., of Pottsville, as their choice for the Legislature.

DEDICATION.—There will be a dedication of the Catholic Cemetery, and the laying of the corner-stone for a Catholic Church, Cynthiana, on Sunday, the second of July. The Kentucky Central will run an excursion train from Lexington.

BISHOP MCGILL.—The Courier-Journal of Saturday says: "Right Rev. Dr. McGill, Bishop of Richmond, Va., and formerly pastor of the Cathedral Church of Louisville, is in the city, a guest of his brother-in-law the Hon. Ben. J. Webb."

BELL POINT OFFICIALS.—The proper authorities have chosen Wade H. Dawson, as sessor, and Caleb W. Merchant, marshal, of our neighboring and flourishing village of Bell Point.

Colonel John Noble, a distinguished Ohio pioneer, eighty-two years old, died in Columbus, on Friday morning, after a short illness.

SETTLING THE "NEW NORTHWEST."—The claim made by the promoters of the Northern Pacific Railroad, as to the excellent character of the country traversed by that thoroughfare, seems to be verified by the fact that settlers are moving to the line of the road in Minnesota and Eastern Dakota in unprecedented numbers. A late number of the St. Paul Pioneer says:

"The roads leading to the Red River Valley are literally covered with emigrant wagons, with their usual accompaniments of families, furniture, and stock of all kinds. The wagon roads from Sault Ste. Marie to St. Peter show daily accessions to the vast caravan wending its way to the fertile regions of Northern Minnesota. The extent of the great incoming tide of humanity can be best estimated on the main road between Alexandria and Pomme de Terre. Two hundred wagons per day pass over this portion of the route northwest, and the campfires are seldom allowed to go out—a fresh train of emigrants arrives almost as soon as its predecessor has resumed its march. A noticeable feature of this year's emigration is its quality—the wagons come loaded with household goods and farming implements, and are followed by herds of cattle and other stock which in quality would do credit to any country."

MEETING OF OLD PIONEERS.—On Thursday, July 27, it is agreed and proposed that all the old pioneers and brush-breakers, from the first settlement of Jackson's Purchase (Western Kentucky), meet in the town of Mayfield, Graves county.

A heavy gale passed south of Lexington on Saturday, which uprooted trees, and blew down fencing.

A FIRST VISIT TO LEXINGTON, KY.—A FLYING TRIP THROUGH THE BLUE-GRASS ELYSIAN FIELDS.

The assistant editor of this paper, having recently become a citizen of Kentucky, paid his first visit to Lexington one day last week. On our way thither, we were agreeably disappointed in not finding the country the dead level we had been taught to expect, but gently and beautifully undulating—enough so, at least, to make it all the more suitable for the purposes of the agriculturist, and to relieve the eye of that dreary and fatiguing monotony so destructive of the poetic sentiment and so generally regarded as unfavorable to health.

On our way to Lexington, the first object of interest that attracted our attention was the somewhat ancient-looking, yellowish-colored monument, on the roadside, in the outskirts of the handsome village of Midway. Upon inquiry, we found that it was intended to do honor to, and perpetuate the memory of Col. W. R. McKee, the founder of the town and one of the original projectors and builders of the Lexington, Frankfort and Louisville railroad.

During our ride thence to Lexington, we made the pleasant chance acquaintance of a gentleman of the vicinage, native to the beautiful region we were gliding through, who, being both an agriculturist and trader, was on his way to Lexington to "bear" the barley market, of which large quantities are annually produced in Woodford, Scott, and adjacent counties, and sold in that city. Inquiring from him what sort of a place Lexington was, he at once 'went off into heroics of eulogy' upon what seemed to be his favorite theme. After describing the city and its beautiful and historical surroundings, informing us that the time was, a great many years ago, when Lexington was a wholesale market to the merchants of Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, he wound up his eulogium substantially thus: 'But, sir, the crowning glory of Lexington is its magnificent court-house, which, as you have doubtless heard, is the one in which Henry Clay achieved his first great oratorical triumphs, and plumed his wings for those subsequent loftier flights in the Congress of the Union, which won for him a world-wide admiration and fame. That court-house, sir, is, indeed, a splendid specimen of architectural skill; grand and tasteful in its proportions, and a monument to the liberality of the wealthy sovereigns of Fayette county. It is, sir, in brief, the pride of Kentucky—a temple of justice worthy of the noble people whose ancestors constructed it, and of the proud Capital of the Blue-grass Region.'

On arriving at the city, imagine our surprise when confronted by the original of this splendid description, we beheld the ancient dingy, narrow, contracted, yellow-stained, old country church-looking structure. Turning to our companion, he met our amazed look with a broad grin of satisfaction at the success of his practical joke, and at once started off on what he regarded as the true track: ' Didn't you know I was joking? 'Pride of Kentucky,' indeed! No sir; it's a crying disgrace to the people of this city and county, who, by submitting to a light extra tax, for two or three years, could well afford to build the finest court-house in the world. These people brag—and justly too—that the blue grass Region, of which this is the Capital, is the garden spot of the world—the place where Eden might have been; and yet here you see they have a court house that would disgrace the poorest county and people in the Union. It makes me mad to think, much more to talk, about it! '

The age of Lexington may be very nearly arrived at by the fact that, when its founders were casting about for a name for this projected city, the news reached them of the battle of Lexington, fought within 12 miles of Boston, Mass., on the 18th of April, 1775. This at once decided them to give it a name which they clearly foresaw would be the name of the first conflict for freedom and independence, become a household word throughout all America; and so they christened their cherished bantling Lexington. Who, prior to 1860, would ever have dreamed that a city with such a history, such a christening, such a sacrament and consecration to liberty would, before a century old, become the headquarters of such a satrap of tyranny and blood as reigned there in 1864—and that satrap, too, a native Kentuckian?

During our short stay at Lexington, we paid our respects to the distinguished editor of the Press, Mr. Hart Gibson, and intended to call upon all the other members of the editorial profession, but, by the time we got through with the kind hospitalities of Mr. Gibson, and Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, for merly of the Observer and Reporter, we found it was nearly train time, and was thus compelled to defer that pleasure to a future visit.

We think Lexington quite comes up to all we had previously heard in its praise—all, and in every respect, except possibly the courthouse—and, if permitted, we fully intend to cultivate an acquaintance so auspiciously begun. Especially, do we desire to see Ashland and the University. We are quite sure that Lexington has that, to visitors, most important of all requisites—a good first-class hotel; and its name is "the Phoenix."

New Caledonia, a desolate island in the South Pacific Ocean, is the place to which France intends exiling her Communist prisoners.

BLACKBERRIES.—The blackberry crop is very good this summer. This best of all fruits is offered for sale on the streets every hour in the day.

The Danville Fair has been changed to the 19th of September, in order to avoid any conflict with the Salvisa Fair, which will be held on the 15th of August.

MEETING OF OLD PIONEERS.—On Thursday, July 27, it is agreed and proposed that all the old pioneers and brush-breakers, from the first settlement of Jackson's Purchase (Western Kentucky), meet in the town of Mayfield, Graves county.

A heavy gale passed south of Lexington on Saturday, which uprooted trees, and blew down fencing.

GRAIN.—Says the Carlisle Mercury: "Our farmers are busy harvesting. The yield, contrary to the expectations of many, is more than an average."

DUNNERS.—Saturday is the first day of July. It is the semi-annual settling time. Look out for dunnars.

During the war, in a portion of East Tennessee, there existed a company of men known as bushwhackers, ostensibly in the interest of the Federal army, under the command of a man named Beatty, better known as "Finger Dake." They murdered and robbed indiscriminately, all who had anything worth stealing or taking. They have recently had a Congressional allowance as regular soldiers.

MARRIED.

At the Church of the Nativity, in Maysville, on Thursday, June 27, 1871, by the Rev. J. R. Craighead, Mr. HENRY PHILIP and Miss MARY D., daughter of Harrison Taylor, Esq.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Ann Thomason, near Stamping Ground, Scott County, Kentucky, on Thursday, June 22, 1871, Mr. ALEX. M. FERGUSON and Miss VENITA THOMAS.

DIED.

In Cythians, on Thursday, June 15th, Col. Wm. P. Roper, a well known and respected citizen, aged about 43 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUMMER STOCK AT Helms' Old Stand!

HAVING REFITTED THE STORE-ROOM on Main Street, I now offer to the citizens of Frankfort the following articles, which have just been received:

A Full and Complete Assortment of HATS, CAPS, &c.,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

STATIONERY,

Books of all Descriptions,

Notions, &c., &c.

SILK HATS, FELT HATS, STRAW HATS, YOUTHS' HATS, ALL STYLES; BOYS' HATS, ALL STYLES; CHILDREN'S HATS, ALL STYLES.

A few Youths' Prize Hats left; a Prize in every Hat guaranteed. A full line of new styles Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' Gaiters and Slippers. Gentlemen's Custom work: we have a splendid assortment, made to order; all of which I propose to sell as low as any other house here or elsewhere. We think it no trouble to show our Goods. Call in and see for yourselves.

JNO. T. GRAY.

ju3-tf Agent.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE PROFITABLE!! PERMANENT!!!

JAY COOKE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE

At Par and Accrued Interest the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land and all buildings thereon, and a second mortgage on the land to each mile of Road.

The bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest payable in Gold—the Principal and Interest payable in gold, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE TEINTS PER CENT, per annum.

They are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, and \$5,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

The Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will, at all times before maturity, be receivable at TEN PER CENT. PREMIUM (or 1.10) in exchange for the Company's lands at the rate of \$100 per acre.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or bonds for these, or to do so with any of our Agents, who will pay the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE stocks and bonds.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send in, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our cost, and charge only a small sum for the exchange.

Further information will be given by calling upon:

GRANT GREEN, Cashier Farmers' Bank.

EDMUND H. TAYLOR, Cashier Bank of Kentucky.

JOHN WATSON, Cashier Deposit Bank.

H. M. PAYNE, General Agent for N. P. Loan.

april-20-Tu-3m

STEPHENS & MANGAN, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, Frankfort, Ky.

TRIVOLI HOME SCHOOL

REOPENS MONDAY, SEPTEMBER FOURTH

For particulars, address the Principal, Miss M. E. KELLY, Midway, Ky.

GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT!

To the People of the Whole Country;

EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

TO BE HELD ON

Monday, July 10th, 1871

Which for magnitude has never been equaled, or even approached, in this country.

TWO DOLLARS A FOOT

Is the cash payment required to secure a lot 50 feet front by 200 feet deep. Think of it! Only ONE CENT for each square foot of ground.

SEVENTY-FIVE SQUARES!

of Ground,

KNOWN AS PARK LAND SUBDIVISION

(Which up to this time has been owned by heirs and could not be sold).

Located but Two Squares South of Broadway, and extending from 26th to 38th Street.

LOTS 50 FEET WIDE BY 200 DEEP!

On Avenues 80 to 140 feet Wide.

Lots will be sold with

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Beecher's Dog Story.

(From the Christian Union, 14th.)
We know it is beneath the dignity appropriate to these editorial columns to tell a dog story in them—a dog story with not even a moral attached. But after grappling with a six-column article in the vain attempt to get its pith into half a column (the fruit of which labor is delayed by an accident until next week) we are going to refresh our minds, if not our readers', by telling a dog story pure and simple. We protest in advance against any attempt by Mr. Darwin, his friends or his foes, to deduce from it that dogs can or cannot reason, or to prove anything whatever. Now for the dogs—as to the veracity of the tale we personally vouch:

A narrow log lay as a bridge over a ravine. From the opposite ends of the log, at the same moment, there started to cross it a big Newfoundland and a little Italian greyhound. Of course they met in the middle; of course there was not room for them to pass; neither could they go back. The height was a dangerous one for the greyhound, and to the water at the bottom he was extremely averse. The Newfoundland could have taken the leap in safety, but evidently did not want to. There was a fix! The little dog sat down on his haunches, stuck his nose straight up in the air, and howled. The Newfoundland stood silent; his face solemn with inward workings. Presently he gave a nudge with his nose to the howling greyhound, as if to say: "Be still, youngster, and listen." Then there was silence and seeming confabulation for a second or two. Immediately the big dog spread his legs wide apart like a Colossus, bestriding the log on its extreme outer edges, and balancing himself carefully. The little dog sprang through the opening like a flash. When they reached the opposite shores the greyhound broke into frantic gambols of delight, and the Newfoundland, after his more sedate fashion, expressed great complacency in his achievement, as he surely had a right to do.

DYSPEPSIA AND ITS REMEDIES.—Dr. A. O'Leary lectured recently at the Cooper Institute, New York, on "Dyspepsia." Indications of disturbance of the stomach are, he said, caused by the fermentation of food. No one should eat cabbage boiled with meat, or onions with steaks, as they create biliousness. Cabbage is one of the best articles of food when it is cooked properly. It should be boiled in pure water. As a cure for dyspepsia he recommended a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, which neutralizes the acid in the stomach. The causes of dyspepsia are the use of butter, grease, gravy, and eating too hastily. Dyspepsia does not come from large eating. Those afflicted with it should take a short sleep after dinner. The liver has much to do with dyspepsia. Whenever the white of the eye shows a yellow tinge, it proceeds from the liver; tenderness in the pit of the stomach is an indication of diseased liver.

A slight pain under the right ribs and back to the shoulder, also proceeds from the liver. Those that are prone to this disease should not sleep too much, or enjoy too much heat—too much heat tends to enlarge the liver. Fruit and vegetable diet is the best that can be adopted, but persons of a weak constitution should add to it meat once a day, but not oftener, and bread if properly made. Persons afflicted with dyspepsia should not use calomel. The lecturer recommended Turkish baths to be taken, as they relieve the liver.—*Exchange*.

HYDRATE OF CHLORAL.—Another death from the use of chloral is recorded as having taken place in New York on Monday. It is strange, says the World, how widespread is the delusion that this powerful and frequently unmanageable drug is a safe and universal panacea. Men and women in any grade of life are forming the habit of using it without directions from a physician on the most trifling occasion. Men use it to procure sleep, and women to calm their nerves. Its rapid action, and the fact that it does not leave behind it the usual reaction consequent upon the use of most narcotics, has given it a wonderful popularity. And yet both experience and the testimony of medical men have shown it to be extremely dangerous. The dose that may at one time do no apparent harm, may work deadly mischief when tried a second time. The very nature of the drug is yet imperfectly understood, and it is suspected by many physicians that it often undergoes a change while tightly bottled, and so becomes a deadly poison. The public cannot be too earnestly warned against its use except under competent direction.

THE CARE OF HORSES IN A NUT-SHELL.—Handle the colt from the time it is foaled. By not working the dam too hard, and by generous feed, keep her in good flow of milk. Feed well from the day of foaling; never let it stop growing. Halter-break the first winter.

Begin to work him very lightly when two years old. Don't put him to heavy work until five years old. Feed him regularly, evenly and generously, whether at work or idle. Keep his stable clean, warm, well ventilated, and light. Clean him every day, morning and night. Take off harness when brought to the stable, sweated from work. Don't let working hours encroach five minutes on feeding times. Always put a lighter load than that which you think the horse could pull at his best. Never check his head up before a load. Keep your fences good, and your colt will not learn to breach. Don't let shoes go until they fall off. Go ten miles to a good horse-shoer rather than one mile to a botch. If your horse is sick, and you are sure of the nature of the ailment, attend to him at once; if the attack is beyond your knowledge, send to an experienced surgeon. Never let a quack into your stable. Ninety-nine out of every hundred colts, colies, heaves, blind-senses, strains, spavins, curbes, and other diseases and accidents to a horse, are caused by gross neglect.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

Warner's Pile Remedy is never failed (not even in one case) to cure every species of habitual Constipation. It is a safe stimulant, and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous, and dyspeptic persons should use W. H. WARNER'S TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE.
Secretary of State—SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL.
Assistant Secretary of State—W. T. SAMUELS.
Attorney General—JOHN ROMAN.
Auditor—D. HOWARD SMITH.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE.
Register—JAMES A. DAWSON.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Z. F. SMITH.
Adjutant General—J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.
Quartermaster General—FAYETTE HEWITT.
Librarian—GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN.
Keeper of Penitentiary—J. W. SOUTH.
Public Printer—S. I. M. MAJOR.
Public Binder—HORN MARTIN, JR.
COURT OF APPEALS.
Chief Justice—GEORGE ROBERTSON.
Associate Judges—M. R. HARDIN, B. J. PEETERS, and WM. LINDSAY.
Reporter—W. P. D. BUSH.
Clerk—ALVIN DUVALL.

CITY DIRECTORY.

Mayor—E. H. TAYLOR, JR.
Police Judge—JOHN B. MAJOR.
Clerk—S. C. SAYRES.
Attorney—JOHN W. RODMAN.
Treasurer—J. R. GRAHAM.
Marshal—H. HYDE.
Board Common Councilmen—E. H. TAYLOR, JR., A. G. BRAWNER, JAS. G. DUDLEY, B. F. MEEK, A. J. JAMES, W. P. D. BUSH, L. TOBIN, M. H. P. WILLIAMS.
Board School Trustees—G. C. DRANE, D. L. HALY, J. G. HATCHETT.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—Hon. W. S. PRYOR.
Commonwealth's Attorney—J. D. LILLARD.
Clerk—WALTER FRANKLIN.
Sheriff—JOSEPH ROBINSON.
Jailer—ROBERT W. LAWLER.
Assessor—PETER JETT.
Coroner—J. R. GRAHAM.
Court convenes Third Monday in February and last Monday in August. Chancery Term—Fourth Monday in June. Fiscal Term—Last Monday in January.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT.

Presiding Judge—R. A. THOMSON.
Clerk—JAMES G. CROCKETT.
County Attorney—IRA JULIAN.
Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Franklin County Quarterly Court—Holds its Terms on the second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

JUSTICES COURTS.

First District—Geo. W. GWIN—Second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Philip Swigert—First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. F. D. Reddish, Constable.

Second District—B. F. HEAD—Fourth Saturday in June, September, and December. G. C. Hughes—On Saturday after the First Monday in March, June, September, and December. James Hughes, Constable.

Third District—William Morris—On First Saturday after second Monday in March, June, September; and December. Milton Wigington—On Thursday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Plourneau Satterwhite, Constable.

Fourth District—U. V. Williams and John W. JACKSON—Both on First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. G. B. Harroll, Constable.

Fifth District—Joseph HARROD—Fourth Friday in March, June, September, and December. Nelson Moore—On Third Friday in March, June, September, and December George HARROD, Constable.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, S. C. U.—Rev. T. J. DODD, Pastor Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M. Class Meeting immediately after morning service.

Sunday School—2½ P. M. Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M. Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9½ A. M. Stewards' meetings—Monday 7 P. M. Sunday School Teachers' meeting—Wednesday 7 P. M.

PRESCYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. H. NEBBITT, Pastor. Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M. Sunday school—P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Ed. T. N. ARNOLD, Pastor Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M. Sunday school—9 A. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M. CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. L. YOUNG. Sunday services—8 A. M.; 10½ A. M. Divine service—Friday, 4 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. L. W. SEELEY, D. D. Pastor. Sunday service—11 A. M.; 7 P. M. Sunday School—9 A. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

ASCENSION CHURCH (P. E.)—Rector Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M. Sunday School—9½ A. M.

SUNDAY DIVINE SERVICE—Every morning at 7 A. M.

PRAYER MEETING—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Rev. L. YOUNG. Sunday services—8 A. M.; 10½ A. M.

Divine service—Friday, 4 P. M.

ASCENSION CHURCH (P. E.)—Rector Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL—9½ A. M.

Divine service—Friday, 4 P. M.

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